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same structure, in equal definiteness and perfection, as the larger castes. Allusion was also made to the ravages of these destructive insects, and some of the modes for exterminating them were explained.

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FEBRUARY 18.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty persons present.

A paper entitled "On the Structure of the Chimpanzee," by H. C. Chapman, M. D., was presented for publication.

*On Bothriocephalus latus*.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited specimens of a tape worm, which had been submitted to him for determination by Dr. John T. Walker. The specimens consist of about a dozen portions of what appear to have been four or five individuals, all of them unfortunately without the head. They were discharged by a man, aged 28 years, formerly a farmer, a native of Sweden, who came to this country about three months since. At irregular intervals during the last five years the patient passed fragments, of a few inches, of the worm. According to Dr. Walker, the collective measurements of the specimens presented he had estimated to be upwards of 100 feet. In their contracted condition, as preserved in alcohol, none of the mature segments measured over 4 mm. in length by 10 mm. in breadth. These are quite characteristic of *Bothriocephalus latus*. The egg pouches of the uterus centrally situated are rendered distinct from the ripe eggs which give to them a chocolate-brown appearance. The genital apertures are in the median line, nearer the anterior border of the segments. In *Tænia*, the genital apertures are at the lateral margin of the segments.

The specimens were regarded as of special interest from the circumstance that they were the first of the *Bothriocephalus latus*, that Prof. L. had had the opportunity of seeing from a person living in our country.

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FEBRUARY 25.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-seven persons present.

*Asphaltum and Amber from Vincenttown, N. J.*—Mr. E. GOLD-SMITH remarked that he had received from Col. T. M. Bryan a specimen of asphaltum, a mass of which, weighing about a hundred pounds, had been found in the ash marl, a layer above the green sand proper, about 16 feet from the surface, in the neigh-

borhood of Vincenttown. It seems that this peculiar hydrocarbon had not been observed in the State of New Jersey before; at least no mention of it is made in the Geological Reports up to 1868. The specimen presented to the Academy had attached on one side a layer of the marl in which it was found. As the material in question is properly considered a mixture of various hydrocarbons, it seems to be obvious that the properties vary according to the predominance of one or the other substance contained therein. This kind is very brittle, black, with a resinous lustre. Its fracture is uneven, inclined to conchoidal; the streak and powder appear brown. It melts easily in the flame, like wax, and burns with a yellow smoky flame, leaving, after burning, a voluminous coal and but little ashes. In water, alcohol, and solution of caustic potassa, it is not soluble. It dissolves in chloroform and in oil of turpentine. In ether it dissolves with difficulty, forming a yellowish brown solution by transmitted and a dirty greenish solution by reflected light. Oil of vitriol dissolves it into a black liquor, which, when poured into water, shows that a part of the substance is retained in solution, whilst another subsides as a dark colored powder. Nitric acid reacts on the substance at an elevated temperature, forming therewith soluble products of oxidation.

Not far from the pit from which the asphaltum had been obtained, a specimen of yellow mineral resin was found. It occurs frequently in the marl of the cretaceous formation, but not regularly; sometimes hundreds of tons may be looked over without finding a single piece; at other times enough has been found to fill a barrel within a day. It is usually known under the name of amber or succinite.

It differed in several particulars from the typical amber found at the bottom and on the coast of the Baltic Sea. Our specimen is lighter than water, whilst the amber from the Baltic is specifically heavier. The latter fuses into a thick sluggish fluid, the Vincenttown amber into a very fluid mobile liquid; the cohesion of the Baltic product is stronger than in the specimen in question. These differences indicate its analogy to the variety of succinite called Krantzite by C. Bergeman, who reported its occurrence near Nieuberg, Germany.

It melts on heated platinum foil into a brown liquid, which runs like water. It takes fire easily, and burns with a yellowish, strongly smoking flame, leaving but little coal, which rapidly burns away and leaves a small quantity of dark colored ashes as a residue. Heated in a closed tube it melts and vaporizes into a gray cloud, which condenses easily to an oily liquid and some small crystals, which are probably succinic acid. The odor of the fumes is strongly penetrating, like acrolein. In water, alcohol, or ether, it seems to be but sparingly soluble. In chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, and in oil of turpentine, it dissolves freely. Oil of vitriol makes with it a red solution. Cold nitric acid seems

not to affect it much. On warming, the yellowish powder becomes orange-red. It is partly dissolved by caustic potassa. In this yellowish brown Krantzite, Mr. Goldsmith noticed on a fresh fracture a row of white crystals arranged in radiating groups. The crystals were too small for mechanical separation, but the opinion was expressed that they were Succinellite.

The following were ordered to be published:—